The Weekly Museum.

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ASSIZE of BREAD,

Established February 15, 1792.

A loaf of inspected superfine wheat flour to weigh two pounds three ounces and an half for six-pence.—A loaf of inspected common wheat flour to weigh two pounds eight ounces for six-pence.—A loaf of rye flour to weigh two pounds ten ounces for three-pence.

The following ingenius Letter, addressed to a young Lady.

Is inserted by particular desire.

DEAR MADAM,

AS you are a tenant at will in a very handsome house, and are now capable of furnishing it in the politest manner, ruling it by the strictest maxims of œconomy and decorum, permit a friend to give a few cursory hints in an affair of so much importance.

Your building is composed of some of the finest materials I ever saw, and is so much the more liable to discover every flaw or spot that may accidentally touch it.—It is erected to a proper height, a just size, reared on a regular plan, and furnished with the most accurate proportion.—On the top stands an eminent turret, furnished with a room of globular form, which, I observe, has two chrystal windows in the front; these are so constructed as to be exceeding useful, as they command an extensive prospect, and, if kept clean and bright, will prove a very great ornament to the house. I advise you not to look through them at every object that passes by; be sure to shut them soon at night, and you may open them as early as you please in the morning.—On each side I discover a small portal to receive company; take care they don't always stand open, for then you will always be crowded with visitors, and, perhaps, with many such as you will not like; let them never be shut against the instructive parent, the advising friend, or the supplicating orphan. I took notice of one gate in the front, at which all your company goes out; let that generally be barred close; be cautious what visitors you let out publicly, lest, if any of ill characters be seen coming from it, you draw a scandal upon your house; it will be necessary, therefore, to lay a strict injunction of vigilence on your two porters, who stand centinels in liveries of beautiful scarlet, just without the pallisades—I have seen some people paint the two pannels just below the windows; but I would advise you to the contrary, for your natural colours far exceed all the decorations of art.—This part of the edifice is supported by a pillar of Corinthian marble, whose base is ornamented with two alabaster semi globes, over which is generally drawn a fine lawn curtain of admirable needle-work.

Beneath is the great hall, in which you have a small closet of exquisite workmanship; this, I suppose is the place of your secret retirement, open to none but yourself, or some faithful intimate friend. I advise you to keep this always clean, furnish it well, make it a little library of the best practible authors, and visit it frequently, especially when you return home from church, or leave a circle of acquaintance which you have met at the tea-table. Let the outside of the hall not appear like a hearse hung round with escutcheons, nor like a coach of state bedaubed with gilt and colourings; but let it be plain, neat and clean, to convince the world that it is kept more for use than ornament.

You are sensible, Miss, time effaces the beauty, and demolishes the strength, of the noblest structure, and therefore will not be surprised to find your tenement subject to the same change. Doubtless it has often wanted repairs, though you have lived in it no longer, which are plain intimations that the house will one day fall. You may soon be turned out—the landlord may give you warning, or may not—this is all uncertain—be ever ready to go when called upon, and then you will not be afraid to leave it at the shortest notice. One thing I would observe, too, is, that, when you quit the house, no other tenant will inhabit it, but it will lie waste in ruins; yet the proprietor will some time or other rebuild it for your reception in a more durable manner, with the same materials, but so refined and modified, that it will be liable to no accident, misfortune or decay; and, as it is absolutely necessary that your habitation be new reared in some other place, I heartily wish it may be in a finer country, under a milder climate, and well sheltered from all storms; then will your situation be happy and honorable, and your lease never expire. Your's, &c.

ANECDOTE.

A display of real courage, executed with success, in order to avoid a most excruciating and barbarous death.

GENERAL FORBES, who took possession of Fort Du Quesne, upon the French abandoning it last war, being informed that a large body of the enemy were preparing to attack him, ordered a lieutenant and forty men to reconnoitre their number and situation, they being about three days march from the fort. The officer and his detachment proceeded with great chearfulness and alacrity, without the least appearance of an enemy, until about six o'clock in the morning of the third day's march, when they were suddenly fired upon from the woods by a body of Indians, who killed nine of them upon the spot; upon which the officer, well knowing that he could not attack the enemy in their then situation but at the greatest disadvantage, very judiciously drew off the remains of his little detachment to a neighbouring plain, and there formed them in order of battle, for the reception of the savages: but after remaining in that position for several hours, and finding that they did not advance, he prosecuted his march. He had not, however, proceeded but a few miles, before he found himself in a narrow pass, between two high mountains, and at the same time perceived a large body of Indians (upwards of three hundred) pouring down upon him. He immediately formed his men in the most advantageous situation circumstances would admit of, determined to sell their lives at as dear a rate as possible. The conflict was now begun; the consequence of which was, that the English were all cut to pieces, except seven men and their officer, who was wounded. The Indians had upwards of sixty of their number killed, besides many wounded. They tied the hands of the survivors of this brave little detachment behind their backs, and most unmercifully loaded them with their baggage. In this manner they were marched six days, when they arrived at the habitations of the savages, nearly famished for want of the necessaries of life. The next morning the unhappy prisoners were led forth by the wives of those Indians that fell in the action, who first proceeded, by way of prologue to the tragical scene which was to follow, by stripping them quite naked; and then tying one of them to a stake, and lighting a small and slow fire between his feet, they began to exercise the most excruciating tortures that their ingenuity could possibly invent, by tearing the miserable wretch's flesh off his bones with red-hot pincers, boring his eyes out, and otherwise tormenting him by the most barbarous and unheard of cruelty, to the great entertainment of the more than savage brutes who were the spectators. In this horrid manner did those infernal wretches continue to exercise their most savage natures, until they had put an end to the lives of the poor unhappy soldiers. Those squaws (for such are the females called) who displayed the greatest barbarism as tormentors, received the greatest applause and approbation from all their companions during the exhibition of this tragical scene.

It now became the officers turn to fall a sacrifice to the manes of those departed savages. He told the squaws, (having served long in

America, he had acquired the Indian language) when they came to drag him to the ſtake, "that if they would ſpare his life he would communicate a ſecret, the knowledge of which would enable them to render their bodies invulnerable, ſo that neither ball nor ſword could penetrate them; that he would admit of the firſt experiment to be made upon himſelf; and that he only deſired to be allowed twenty-four hours for the preparation of a compoſition neceſſary for the undertaking." The ſavages, after having deliberated together for ſome time, acquieſced in compliance to the officer's propoſition; but at the ſame time denounced, that the moſt unheard-of vengeance ſhould await him, if he deceived them by thus procraſtinating his fate. The twenty-four hours being expired, the ſavage women led forth their victim, who had prepared a liquid compoſed of water, red clay, (ſomething like ochre) and wood aſhes. With this he anointed his neck until it was of a browniſh colour; he then informed them, that when it was a little dry, they might make an experiment, by applying a very ſharp hatchet with great force; and that, if his preparation failed of its intention, he begged they might inflict upon him the moſt ſevere death which they could poſſibly deviſe. Having thus delivered himſelf to his ſavage auditors, he laid his head upon a block; when the chief ſquaw took a hatchet, and applied it to his neck to ſo good a purpoſe, that ſhe chopped off his head at one blow, to the great aſtoniſhment as well as diſappointment of the whole tribe, who had aſſembled together upon this important occaſion.

ANECDOTES.

CHIRAC the celebrated phyſician, when on his death bed, felt his own pulſe, imagining that he was on a viſit to one of his patients, and cried out, "I have been called too late, the patient has been blooded, and he ought to have been purged; he is a dead man," and a few minutes after he expired.

ON the morning before a battle, an officer came to the Marſhal de Toiras, to aſk permiſſion to go and ſee his father, who he ſaid was at the point of death, in order that he might pay his laſt duty to him. "Go," replied the General, who readily gueſſed the cauſe, "honor thy father and thy mother, that thy days may be long in the land."

EPIGRAMS.

I Think, cries Peter, 'tis a pity,
But all the cuckolds in our city,
Collected to one point ſhould be,
And deck'd together in the ſea,
No danger riſqu'd or damage done,
The ſcene would make a deal of fun.
"Right, quoth his wife, who chance was ſtanding near,
"It would be fun—but can you ſwim my dear."

AMELIA, ſhe's handſome, ſhe's lovely and fair,
She's poſſeſs'd of all virtues uncommon and rare,
She likewiſe poſſeſſes a certain great art,
Call'd the art of deceiving and winning the heart.

HAPPY EFFECTS *of* MISFORTUNE.

IF Misfortune comes, ſhe brings along,
The braveſt virtues. And ſo many great
Illuſtrious ſpirits have convers'd with woe,
Have in her ſchool been taught, as are enough
To conſecrate diſtreſs, and make Ambition
Ev'n with the frown beyond the ſmile of Fortune.

THOMPSON.

For the WEEKLY MUSEUM.

The COMPLAINT.

An Elegy.

BY A LADY.

AH! why has Heaven condemn'd me to ſuſtain
This grief, for ills I never can relieve?
Why muſt I only weep the wretches pain,
Prove the warm wiſh, yet want the pow'r to give?

Why mark true merit immaturely fade,
Uncheriſhed, unprotected, and unknown!
Loſt in obſcurity's remoteſt ſhade,
The buds of genius blaſted ſoon as blown!

Why muſt I ſee unpitied, unredreſt,
The cruel injuries of wanton pow'r?
Forc'd to conceal the anguiſh of my breaſt;
Denied to ſuccour whom I muſt deplore.

Yet Heaven can witneſs, I ne'er wiſh'd for wealth;
Nor the gay ſullies of a foreign ſoil:
Ne'er ſacrific'd to pleaſure, peace and health;
Nor indolence preferr'd to uſeful toil.

Mine was the wiſh, far from the world to plan
The moral tale, inſtructive of my kind;
To point the beſt purſuits of ſocial man,
And form, by ſtealth, an uncorrupted mind:

Unnotic'd, to convey the prompt ſupply:
To cheer dull Poverty's obſcure abode:
To read the language of the grateful eye,
Catch the warm praiſe, and point, as due, to God:

Of youth the kind affections to engage;
To nouriſh tender infancy with bread;
With kind compaſſion cheriſh feeble age,
And give that cordial Which I yet may need.

Yet ſay, is happineſs to wealth allied?
Had Heaven ſo will'd, if never had been aſſign'd
To gratify the wiſh of pamper'd pride,
Or work the purpoſe of the invidious mind.

To tempt the virgin from her parents arms;
To break the ſacred bonds of mutual faith;
To ſatiate frantic Jealouſy's alarms,
And glut the thirſt of full revenge with death.

Hence, vain complaints! hence and be heard no more;
Heaven's wonderous plan to Heaven is only known.
Perhaps endued with affluence and pow'r,
That inſolence I hate had been my own.

With pleaſure circled, and ſecure from fear,
Perhaps a ſtranger to each ſofter tie,
I ne'er had known compaſſion's cordial tear,
Ten thouſand cordial ſweets of ſympathy.

Though wealth by providence has been denied,
Fair is my lot, no niggard bliſs is mine;
For I can heal the wounds of honeſt pride,
And teach revenge its purpoſe to reſign.

Can cheriſh modeſt merit with applauſe,
With kindneſs ſooth the apprehenſive mind;
Can plead with boldneſs virtue's injured cauſe;
Or hide the frailties of my feeble kind;

And oft the anguiſh of the burſting heart,
The gentle voice of friendſhip will reſtrain;
A mite to indigence will joy impart;
A pitying ſigh ſome reſpite give to pain.

A cheerful tale deceive the weight of years;
A doubtful hope the trembling tear ſuſpend;
A welcome look diſpel a lover's fears;
A ſimple ſonnet pleaſe a partial friend;

And theſe are mine nor I theſe gifts deſpiſe;
Eternal Power! to whom each gift I owe,
With-hold even from my prayers the means of vice
Nor let my wiſh fulfill'd procure my woe.

ELIZA.

For the WEEKLY MUSEUM.

A FRAGMENT.

THE Sun was retiring behind a lofty ridge of mountains, to gladden other regions.—The towring ſpires of the village churches were tipt with gold; while the reſplendent rays reflected from the windows, dazzled the eye.—Above was the azure vault, variegated with fleecy clouds; beneath was Nature's verdant carpet. The little ſongſters of the groves were paying their tributes of praiſe in melodious ſtrains; the bleatings of lambs, the lowings of the milky mothers re-echoed from the vales.—The waters of a gently murmuring ſtream, which ran by the foot of a mountain, was ſilvered over by rays of the queen of night. While the ſoothing ſound of a diſtant cataract gently ſaluted the ear.—The fragrant odors of flowers, wafted by the gentle Zephyrs, breathed a delightful perfume.

Surely, ſays *Amelia*, all nature conſpires to calm my mind, to reſtore tranquility, to ſoften every care.—But what can eaſe the tortures of a love-ſick ſoul;—like the angry ſea after it is agitated by bluſtering winds, 'tis ſtill tumultuous.—My *Philander* ſleeps in the ſilent duſt;—to the King of terrors he has fallen an untimely prey;—Cold are the clods which cover his once faithful breaſt. That heart which was the ſeat of ſenſibility, and endowed with every virtue, ceaſes to vibrate to the ſound of woe.—The widow and the orphan ſhall point to thy tomb, *Philander*, and cry with tears of gratitude, there lies our Friend and Patron.——She walked penſively towards the place where his laſt remains were interred;—and is this white ſtone an emblem of thy innocence, the only *momento* of thy lovely youth;—no, tho liveſt in the ſoul of Amelia; here in indelible characters thy image is expreſſed.—I will ſtrew thy grave with flowers; I will raiſe upon it the green ſod; I will encircle it with willows.—Let not unhallowed feet tread here, this place to love is ſacred.—Nightly will I viſit thy grave, nor ſhall the wreath of worlds induce me to forego the mournful pleaſure.—If the ſpirits of the juſt watch round their ſurviving friends, ſurely thou art my guardian angel.—Dear ſhade thou knoweſt the anguiſh of my ſoul;—to me thou canſt not be viſible, where thou art I ſoon ſhall be never to part again:—In that ſtate where eternal love, and joy, and peace prevail.—While ſhe ſtood entranced in pleaſing anticipation, ſhe thought ſhe heard a voice ſaying; live to reward my virtuous friend, and bleſs the world with a race of angels like thyſelf.—Suddenly ſhe ſtarted at the voice of complaint and woe;—'twas Titius breathing the anguiſh of his ſoul to the ſilent night.—Oh! Amelia, thou lovely fair one, how long muſt I mourn an unreturned affection;—Thou knoweſt I waſte my midnight hours in thoughts on thee: The conſcious moon, the woods, the groves, are witneſſes of my love;—I grieve unpitied; I ſigh unheard.——As he advanced towards her, ſhe exclaimed, Titius, I know, I feel thy ſorrow:—If thou canſt in return for love accept of friendſhip I am thine.—Thou knoweſt the object of my ſoul the once adorable, amiable *Philander*.—In an extacy of amazement and delight, he cries,—Angels catch the ſounds,—'tis my Amelia's voice: Thy friendſhip is more valuable than the love of Titius:—Let us be happy.—We will viſit nightly the grave of Philander, and pay to his memory the tribute of love and friendſhip. Each returning ſeaſon we will decorate his grave with flowers, till we go to join him in the world of ſpirits, where there is an ever blooming ſpring, an eternal day.

April 12, 1792. W. D. B.

SCRAP.

HONESTY, modeſty, induſtry and frugality, are the four beſt qualifications for a young man to begin the world with: The two firſt will gain him honor and eſteem; and the two laſt riches and credit.

NEW-YORK, *April 14.*

WE hear from Philadelphia that the Houſe of Repreſentatives have, on Monday laſt, paſſed a new repreſentation bill, agreeably to the ratio of one to every 33,000.

Tueſday morning laſt, the body of an unfortunate woman was taken out of the Old ſlip—It is ſuppoſed ſhe was drowned on Monday evening laſt, as the night was extremely dark. The coroner's inqueſt ſat upon the body, when the jury brought in their verdict, *accidental death.*

We are likewiſe informed, that the Preſident by and with the advice of the Senate, has appointed GENERAL ANTHONY WAYNE Commander in Chief of the Weſtern Army, in the place of Gen. St. Clair, who has reſigned that command.

Gen. St. Clair ſtill holds the place of Governor of the Weſtern Territory, but if young Morgan perſeveres in bringing forward the charges he mentions to have in his poſſeſſion, it is a doubt whether the old General will not be obliged to reſign that Government.

By the Franklin, arrived laſt Saturday, in 19 days from Port-au-prince, we hear, that a day or two before ſhe ſailed, an engagement took place between a body of the regular troops and the mulattoes, not far from Port-au-Prince. A body of the regulars were changing their quarters. The mulattoes who had received an intimation of their intention, laid in ambuſcade, and under cover of a trench fired upon the cavalry of the regulars, who were foremoſt. The cavalry charged them; drove them from their trenches, killed many. Several men of the regulars were killed and wounded. Philad. paper.

Extract of a letter from Port-au-Prince, dated March 16, 1792.

"By the brig Minerva, Capt. Thomas Worth, I informed you of the melancholy news of the revolt of the negroes, on the plains of Leogane; they began to leave their maſters ſervice ſome time paſt, and embodied about three leagues from Leogane, at convenient place in the mountain, where they were headed by ſome whites, ſaid to be prieſts from France, together with ſome Spaniſh creoles; and on the 21th inſtant there ſeemed to be a general revolt: The rath about 4 o'clock in the morning, their whole force entered the town of Leogane, and began to plunder and deſtroy; but by the vigilance of the inhabitants, they were drove out of the town. The frigate then being at Leogane, with the commiſſary national and civil; the inhabitants were immediately reinforced from the frigate, and the action became deſperate; the negroes with ſuch weapons as they were poſſeſſed of, moſtly firepoved ſticks, and the inhabitants with bayoneſs, &c. Reports ſay, that upwards of 2000 were ſlain before they retreated; and as ſoon as they retreated, they divided, and commenced putting fire to the habitations, as they paſſed along on their retreat to the mountains; and from the beſt accounts we can receive as yet, we have reaſon to believe, that nearly the whole of 56 plantations have ſuffered more or leſs, many entirely burnt, and others the greater part."

Kingſton, (Jamaica) February 8.—A ſlave ſhip called le Couteur, being to Bourdeaux, has been lately deſtroyed on the coaſt of Guinea by the negroes, of whom her cargo was chiefly compoſed. Having traded for ſome time at Gambia, and being ready to ſail for St. Domingo, a revolt took place, during which the ſlaves penetrated into the powder room, and ſet fire to it; in conſequence of this the veſſel immediately blew up. The Captain and eight men only were ſaved; all of whom were dangerouſly wounded.

SHIP NEWS.

Captain Hodgkinſon on his paſſage from Canton, ſpoke a Dutch Eaſt Indiaman, from Calcutta, who informed him that the ſhip Preſident Waſhington, Nicholſon, and the ſhip Governor, Bowdoin, both from Boſton, are ſafe arrived at Calcutta.

The ſhip Cheeſeman, Capt. Helmes, arrived at Amſterdam, from this port, after a paſſage of 32 days.

On the 5th inſtant, the brig William, Captain Dekay, out 48 days from Briſtol, in a thick fog, about 3 o'clock P. M. ran on ſhore at Manas Squaw Beach, about ten leagues ſouth of Sandy-Hook; the veſſel is entirely loſt, but no perſon periſhed, and part of the cargo will be ſaved.

The following meſſage was delivered to the Houſe of Repreſentatives, on Tueſday laſt.

United States, April 5, 1792.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

I Have maturely conſidered the act paſſed by the two Houſes, entitled, "An act for apportionment of repreſentatives among the ſeveral ſtates, according to the firſt enumeration;" and I return it to your houſe, wherein it originated, with the following objections:

1ſt. The conſtitution has preſcribed, that repreſentatives ſhall be apportioned among the ſeveral ſtates according to their reſpective numbers; and there is no one proportion or diviſor which, applied to the reſpective numbers of the ſtates, will yield the number and allotment of repreſentatives propoſed by the bill.

2d. The conſtitution has alſo provided, that the number of repreſentatives ſhall not exceed one for every 30,000; which reſtriction is, by the context, and by fair and obvious conſtruction, to be applied to the ſeparate and reſpective numbers of the ſtates; and the bill has allotted to the eight of the ſtates more than one for 30,000.

G. WASHINGTON.

In conſequence of the above meſſage, it became neceſſary to take the ſenſe of the houſe on the ſubject. Notwithſtanding the negative of the Preſident, if two thirds of each houſe agree to the bill, it becomes a law. However, on putting the queſtion yeſterday in the houſe of repreſentatives, the yeas and nays were,

For the bill,	28.
Againſt it,	33.

The bill was accordingly loſt.

MARRIED

At Greenfield, in Connecticut, on Monday the 2d inſt. by the Rev. Dr. Dwight, Mr. WILLIAM W. WOOLSEY, Merchant, of New-York, to Miſs ELIZABETH DWIGHT, of Northampton, Maſſachuſetts.

At Moriches, Suffolk County, on Wedneſday evening the 4th inſt. by the Rev. Mr. Roſe, Dr. JOHN HOWARD, to Miſs FANNY HOWELL, daughter of Mr. David Howel.

At Huntington, Long-Iſland, by the Rev. Mr. Hart, Mr. ZEBULON ROBBINS, to Miſs SALLY NEWMAN, both of that place.

On Saturday evening laſt, by the Rev. Biſhop Provoſt, THOMAS COOPER, Eſq. of this city, to Miſs CATHERINE COLDEN, youngeſt daughter of David Colden, Eſq. deceaſed.

THREE DOLLARS REWARD.

ON Monday the 9th inſt. ſome evil-minded perſon or perſons took down the ſign of the Vicar and Moſes from No. 12, Bowery-Lane, and carried it off and broke it. Whoever will give information of the perſon or perſons, ſhall receive the above reward. April 14.

AT a meeting of a conſiderable number of the Mechanics, of the city of New-York, held after an advertiſement for that purpoſe, at the Widow Amory's, on Wedneſday the 11th day of March, 1792, in conſequence of communications from a meeting, of which Iſaac Roſevelt, Eſq. was Chairman.

Mr. JAMES TYLEE in the Chair.

Reſolved, That this meeting do concur in the following nomination of Senators and Aſſemblymen, to be ſupported at the enſuing election.

SENATORS.

Selah Strong,	Francis Lewis, jun.
Matthew Clarkſon,	

ASSEMBLYMEN.

John Watts,	Anthony Poſt,
Joſiah O. Hoffman,	Nicholas Cruger,
John Wyley,	William P. Smith.
James Watſon,	

By order of the Meeting,
JAMES TYLEE, Chairman.

THEATRE.

Mrs. GRAY's NIGHT.

On MONDAY EVENING, the 16th inſt. will be preſented, a TRAGEDY, called,

RICHARD the IIId.

End of the Play, Dancing on the Tight Rope, By the Little Devil and Monſ. Placide.

To which will be added, a Pantomime, called,

The KING of the GENII;
Or, HARLEQUIN NEPTUNE.

VIVAT RESPUBLICA.

EDUCATION.

THE parents and guardians of youth, are reſpectfully informed, that the ſchool for the education of young gentlemen, now kept by the ſubſcriber, at No. 34, Fair-ſtreet, will on the firſt of May next, be removed to a commodious and airy room, No. 6, Beekman ſtreet—In which will be taught, reading, writing, and arithmetic; the Engliſh language gramatically, together with the elements of the Greek and Latin languages. He will alſo be taught ſpeaking, in a articulate eaſy, and graceful manner.

He takes this opportunity to return his ſincere thanks to his patrons and employers, and hopes by his aſſiduity and attention in ſome meaſure to promote the intereſt of literature, and merit the approbation and patronage of the public.

April 13. PETER HAWES.

Mr. ELY reſpectfully informs the public that the ſchool, for young ladies which is now kept at Harmony Hall, Gold ſtreet, will, on the firſt day of May next, be removed to No. 6 Beekman ſtreet, where young ladies will be inſtructed in all the moſt uſeful branches of Engliſh education. Knowing that the continuation of favours depends on the progreſs of his pupils, he aſſures the parents and guardians of youth, that no pains ſhall be wanting on his part to render his employers full ſatisfaction.

A morning ſchool will be kept at the above place.

*** The above mentioned ſchools, tho' taught in the ſame building, will ſtill be kept in ſeperate apartments; experience having convinced the inſtructors that the different tempers and diſpoſitions require as different treatment; and the amuſements and manners of the one being entirely unbecoming in the other, they eſteem it highly improper for the youth of the different ſexes to be promiſcuouſly taught in the ſame ſchool.

April 14. 1f

The COURT of APOLLO.

REASON.—*A Poem.*

REASON, beſt of Heav'n's bleſſings,
Given only to mankind;
Life would not be worth poſſeſſing,
Did not Reaſon rule the mind.

When we ſee capricious Fortune,
Striving all the rich to bleſs,
Reaſon tells us envy not them,
Riches are not happineſs.

When in height of beauty bloomieg,
Clara exerciſes pow'r,
Reaſon whiſpers in our hearing,
"Beauty is a fading flow'r."

When in pomp and pow'r ſpreading,
Preſidents and kings we ſee;
Reaſon tells us they are fading,
They muſt die as well as we.

When fell Poverty invades us,
And our lot is ſlaves to be;
Reaſon tells us bear with patience;
Time will come we ſhall be free.

When our paſſion draws us headlong,
Thro' luſt, ambition, av'rice, where
In ſearch of happineſs and pleaſure,
Reaſon tells us, 'tis not there.

Let Pain and Poverty attend us,
All our life in trouble ſpent,
Reaſon has a balm to lend us:
And that balm is call'd Content.

When we're on our death-bed lying,
Full of anguiſh and of pain,
Reaſon tells us beſt comforts,
You ſhall ſurely [illegible]

A few copies of the
AMERICAN ORACLE,
May be had of Hodge and Campbell, Berry and Rogers, and T. Allen, New-York,
Price Two dollars in boards:—Containing
An account of the New Diſcoveries that have been made in the Arts and Sciences, with a variety of religious, political, phyſical, and philoſophical ſubjects, neceſſary to be known to all families, for the promotion of their preſent felicity and future happineſs—by the Hon. SAMUEL STEARNS, LL.D.
Alſo, a few copies of the
PHILADELPHIA MAGAZINE,
Printed in London, containing—Arguments, for and againſt the doctrine of Univerſal Salvation, with other uſeful and profitable ſubjects, price eleven ſhillings, half bound. 11. 197 9

MAIL DILIGENCE. STAGE OFFICE.
At the City-Tavern.

THE Public will pleaſe to take notice that the Proprietors of the Mail Diligence, to prevent the diſagreeable inconvenience of travelling by night, have changed the hours of leaving Powles Hook from eight o'clock in the morning to three o'clock in the afternoon.

This ſtage admits but ſeven ſeats, and leaves Powles Hook every afternoon, except Saturday, at three o'clock, lodges at New-Ark that night, and next day proceeds for Philadelphia.

All application for ſeats in this ſtage muſt be made to JAMES CARR, at the office.

Mr. Carr will engage for the conveyance of expreſſes to Philadelphia, extra ſtages, &c.

Fare of a paſſenger, 4 dols.
150 wt of baggage, 4 dols. tf
Feb. 18. J. M CUMMINGS, & Co.

THE MORALIST.

TRUE ENJOYMENT *of the* WORLD.

LET not thoſe who are in the wealthy and flouriſhing circumſtances, complain of the reſtraints which religious doctrine attempts to impoſe on their enjoyments. For, to what do theſe reſtraints amount; to no more than this, that by their pleaſures, they would neither injure themſelves, nor injure others. We call not on the young to relinquiſh their gaiety; nor on the rich to forego their opulence; nor on the great to lay aſide their ſtate. We call on them, not to convert gaiety into licentiouſneſs; nor to employ opulence in mere extravagance; nor to abuſe greatneſs for the oppreſſion of their inferiors. While they enjoy the world, not to forget that they are the ſubjects of God, and are ſoon to paſs into another ſtate.

MR. GREENWOOD,
Surgeon Dentiſt and Operator for the Teeth,

GIVES his moſt reſpectful compliments to the Ladies and Gentlemen who pleaſe to honor him with their commands, and begs they will ſend word, if convenient, previous to their calling on him, or wanting his aſſiſtance, as perhaps it may prevent a diſappointment, except when immediate attendance is neceſſary. As Mr. Greenwood is often engaged when called upon, he will with pleaſure wait on thoſe Ladies or Gentlemen who cannot conveniently call on him at his houſe, No. 5, Veſey-ſtreet, oppoſite the N. E. ſide of St. Paul's Church.

N. B. His abilities in the line of his profeſſion is well known and approved by the firſt families in the United States as well as Foreigners.

Mr. Greenwood's Specific Dentrifice for cleaning the teeth, preventing the ſcurvy, and preſerving the gums, in uſing it recommends itſelf. To be had at his houſe, at 2s. 6d. per box, or 24s. per dozen. 94

BARROW AND OGILVIE,
No. 7, Wall-ſtreet, near Federal Hall,

TAKE this opportunity to acquaint their friends and the public, that they have entered into Co-partnerſhip to carry on the ſeveral branches of buſineſs, viz.

COACH, HOUSE, SHIP and SIGN painting gilding and glaizing. All favours will be gratefully received and duly attended to. They flatter themſelves they are capable of giving full ſatisfaction to thoſe who may honor them with their cuſtom.

An APPRENTICE wanted at the above buſineſs.

New-York, February 24, 1792.

CASTELLI,

ITALIAN STAY-MAKER, juſt arrived from Paris, has removed from No. 22, Water-ſtreet, oppoſite the Coffee-Houſe, to No. 70, Broadway, oppoſite the City-Tavern, returns his ſincere thanks to the ladies of this city, for the great encouragement he has received, and hopes to merit a continuance of their favours by due attention, and the ſtricteſt punctuality. He continues to make all ſorts of ſtays, Italian ſhapes, French Corſet, Engliſh ſtays, Turn ſtays, Suckling ſtays, Riding ſtays and all ſorts of dreſſes, in the moſt elegant and neweſt faſhion. Feb. 21. 98.

N. B. Wanted, one or two young girls of good character, as apprentices to the above buſineſs.

SKINNER,
Surgeon Dentiſt,

WITH ſentiments of gratitude acknowledges the patronage he has hitherto been honored with in the line of his profeſſion, and reſpectfully informs his friends and the public, that he will aſſiduouſly ſtudy to merit every favor.

It is an indiſputable truth that a clean, regular, ſound ſet of teeth, contribute greatly to the beauty of the face, that they are indiſpenſibly neceſſary to the preſervation of a clear and diſtinct pronunciation, as well as uſeful in Maſtication; Mr. Skinner engages to furniſh even thoſe who have been ſo unfortunate as to looſe the whole of their teeth with any number from a ſingle tooth to a compleat whole ſet; thoſe he tranſplants grow as firm in the jaw as the original teeth, the artificial are ſubſtituted without extracting the old ſtumps, or giving the leaſt pain in the operation.

He cleanſes and reſtores the teeth to their original whiteneſs and the breath to its natural ſweetneſs, by removing the tartar, which by negligence and inattention collects upon the teeth, inſinuates itſelf under the gums, ſeparates them from the teeth, eventually occaſions their looſening and falling out of the jaw, and is the firſt cauſe of introducing thoſe vitiated juices or ſcorbutic humors commonly called the ſcurvy, evils that ought to be early noticed and remedied by all claſſes of people.

Mr. Skinner's intimate knowledge of the practice and remedies of one of the moſt eminent Dentiſts in London, enables him to give permanent relief in a few minutes, from the moſt excruciating pain proceeding from carious teeth without extracting them, his very low charges (from what has heretofore been demanded) for operations upon the teeth, muſt be ſatisfactory (it is preſumed) to every perſon who pleaſes to conſult him, he demands no fee for performing any operation that does not equal the moſt ſanguine expectations.

SKINNER'S DENTIFRICE POWDER and TINCTURE for the Teeth and Gums compoſed of ſuch medicinal preparations as are particularly adapted to the preſervation of thoſe parts by perſevering in the daily uſe of them, (after the tartar is extracted) will give the teeth a beautiful whiteneſs, preſerve the gums in health, and the breath pure; they are pleaſant to the taſte, and deſtructive to nothing but diſeaſe. Sold by moſt of the apothecaries, ſtationers and perfumers in New-York, and the proprietor, No 27, John-ſtreet, oppoſite the Play Houſe, with directions, price 2/6 each.

N. B. The indigent, afflicted with pains in the teeth, will be relieved gratis.

New-York, Auguſt 15, 1791. 70 4t.

LIVERY STABLES.

THE Subſcriber informs his friends and the public in general, that he has furniſhed himſelf with two convenient ſtables, (the one in Sixte-Lane, in the rear of the Bank, Hanover-Square; the other No. 1, Berkly-Street, oppoſite to Meſſrs. Charles and James Warners,) for the reception of Horſes and Carriages by the day, week, month or year, at the very loweſt prices. He has at the above ſtables, elegant Saddle and carriage horſe for ſale: He likewiſe has, for the convenience of Ladies and Gentlemen, elegant Saddle Horſes and Carriages to hire, at as low a rate as any in this city. Wm. WELLS.

New-York, September 3, 1791.

N. B. The drabs above ſtables Gentlemen may have their boys mounted in the neweſt and beſt manner, and may depend upon having the ſtricteſt attention paid them, as he has procured hands ſolely for that purpoſe. 73 tf

PRINTING,
In General, executed at this Office with neatneſs accuracy and diſpatch, on terms as reaſonable as any in this City.